# The Sentinel.

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THERE seems to be more interest displayed in various portions of the State upon medical legislation than any other one question before our Solons.

THE City Council passed a resolution last night calling upon the Legislature to take the proper steps to connnect the Insane Hospital with the water mains of the city. A good idea.

O'Donovan Rossa had an unfortunate day yesterday. A woman giving her name as Dudley shot him, openly, in the streets o New York. The details will be found in our telegraphic columns.

It is now said by Mr. Arthur's friends that Minister Morton was really Blaine's candidate at Albany, and that Blaine's friends went over to Evarts because they were sharp enough to see that he was the winning horse in the Senatorial race.

THE State Senate consists of only thirty-three members, while it has seventy-six employes.

Let us see! The g. o. p. is in the majority in the Nebraska State Senate. They always need a good deal of help. This accounts for so many Deputy Marshals on election day.

SENATOR GORMAN, who is supposed to b somewhat intimate with Mr. Cleveland says that the President-elect has formed no positive opinions and has reached no decision as to the Cabinet that may not be changed twenty times before the 4th of March.

MR, IRVING said farewell to Chicago Saturday night after a four weeks' money harvest, During a large portion of the time the weather was intensely cold, or, as he expressed it: "The mercury had suspended Notwithstanding this, his audiences were immense. His time is all taken up. He will not visit Indianapolis this

AND yet there are shallow-pated people who constantly assert that the North is filled with bitterness toward those who fought in the Southern

Oh, no! The North is not "filled with bit terness" about this matter. The "bitterness" is confined almost exclusively to four or five bloody-shirt organs, and happily their influence fails to reach the large majority of their readers.

MR. RANDALL and Mr. Carlisle seem to be closely watched since their return from Albany. The slightest movement is tortured into an expression of Cleveland's policy, Mr. Randall has been very pronounced against an extra session of Congress within the last few days, which is looked upon as reflecting the views of the new President upon the subject.

A CORRESPONDENT Writing to us from Mount Summit, Henry County, Indiana, says that he has not heard of any one in that county wanting office yet, but "wait until after Ground-hog Day; then they will come out thick." It seems to be "ground-hog" with many Republican civil service reformersmore "ground-hog" than any patriotic desire for real civil service reform.

ONE of the craziest ideas recently advanced from the Republican brain is that the election of Mr. Evarts to the United States Senate will necessitate a change in Mr. Cleveland a cabinet situation-that the new Senator is so massive in intellect that neither Mr. Bayard nor Mr. Garland can be taken from the Senate. They must remain there to meet the new Goliath of Republicanism. Fudge! There are several Democratic Davids who can handle him.

THE Republican members seem to be consuming themselves with an intense desire to "investigate" somebody. This is all right and very commendable, and we have called their attention repeatedly to the fact that Governor Porter neglected to report the many pardons that he issued to convicts. commutations of sentence, etc., in direct violation of law. What has Brer Foulke publican virtue to say to the charge?

HE is very much in politics, says a Wash- plan ington special to the Chicago Tribune, re- | ing ferring to Mr. Blaine. Those who imagine him "out" are making a mistake. "He takes more interest to-day in political affairs than he ever has before. Where one Republican called upon him before the Chicago Convention there are six who go to see him now. Half of his day he watches carefully all of the political movements of the Capitol, and has already shown his ability since the election to dominate the supporters charge up his defeat to him. really hope to do so, their majority is too They rest the burden of that on the shoul- small to assure them of success. One vote | fence."

ders of the Republican leaders who dehim as a sacrifice made to satisfy the jealousy and petty ambition of the Republican leaders who refused to come to his support."

ROSSA SHOT.

Rossa made a very incendiary speech in New York Sunday night. An extract as reported reads as follows:

"I believe not an Irish heart exists in America or in the whole world but wept for joy at the news of the explosion last week. [Loud cheers.] would pick out 100 men and take them to England. I know 100 men who would go to London with me and go into 100 hotels and set fire to them. One hundred fires in 100 hotels, at the dead of night, will strike terror to England. Repeat the dose until Ireland is free. England complains because we use a little dynamite. ¡Laughter.] I tell you before long she will get more of it—[wild yells, and cries of 'dynamite, dynamite']—and this country is passing laws against dynamite manufacture. Bah! Arthur is being made a fool of. What right has he to ask Congress in his message to suppress us? It's Eng-lish gold and English detectives are making a

As the sequel to the foregoing the wires this morning bring the information that Rossa was shot down in the streets of New York yesterday evening by an attractive looking, handsomely dressed lady. Of course the act was unlawful and unjustifiable, and we do not seek the slightest excuse or justification for it. One however need not cross the Atlantic to hunt up trouble. Mr. Rossa found his hands full almost at the portals of his office. The first bulletin received here reported Rossa as having been killed. Later telegrams, however, indicate that the wound is not necessarily a dangerous one. The bullet entered his back just below the left shoulder-blade. It ranged inward toward the spinal column, but as there are no indications of paralysis it is concluded that the ball did not reach it. Neither did any blood spitting follow, which is regarded as a good indication that the lungs are safe. As may be supposed, the affair has created intense excitement in New York and probably wherever the telegraph has carried the intelligence. The woman gave but little information, but confessed boldly that she is English born. In Rossa's statement made at the hospital it seems that he and the woman met Saturday evening and had an interview which was not concluded at that time. Another meeting was arranged for which occurred yesterday with the results as stated.

### THE WHIPPING POST.

When Delaware newspapers chronicled the periodical whipping of the State's criminals a few years ago, many Northern journals treated the system as a relic of old slavery days and institutions, and violently opposed its introduction to the more advanced civilization of the time. Then came the question. What should be done with wife beaters? No State seemed to have the sort of laws that would properly meet the cases of such beasts. It was then timidly suggested that perhaps the whipping post might be introduced for their special benefit, and finally a Mr. Adams, of the Pennsylvasia State Senate, introduced a bill into the Legislature of that Commonwealth legalizing the punishment of the whipping post for wife beaters. The Philadelphia Record now comes to the front with the opinion that the same punishment might be extended with good effect to other classes of offenders. The Record concludes as follows: 'Upon petty larceners and sneaks and pickpockets the whipping post would have a more deterrent influence than the penalty to which they are now subjected. A hundred lashes well laid on would make a greater impression on these social pests than intervais of six months in the city prison. Besides, this mode of punishment for thieves and pickpockets would be attended with so much less expense to the public. When thieves and pickpockets are detected the society on whom they prey is put to the expense of maintaining them in prison. But the whipping post is an institution that can be maintained at extremely small expense. If, however, imprisonment is insisted upon for these petty offenders, the whipping post can be brought into requisition as an additional penalty."

The Sentinel is not advocating the system. We merely wish to put on record this remarkable change of opinion which evidently has been going on in the public mind within the past few years. Many objections will occur to the general use of the whipping post. The Record, from which we quote. discusses it only from an economical standpoint. It is doubtless a very cheap mode of punishing offenders, but then there are many other questions to be considered in connection with it, which we may find time to discuss in the future.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP. The Illinois Senatorship imbroglio seems to be in quite as inextricable a tangle as eyer. From recent information from Springfield, however, we gather a gleam or two of light which may or may not lead to tangible results. If the Democrats can secure a clear majority on joint ballot, it seems to be the intention of the Republica s, who control the upper House, to oppose to the bitter end any attempt to hold a joint convention for the election of a United States Senator. This would, if successful, throw the winand the other colossal monuments of Re- | ing cards into the hands of the Republican Governor, who would, of course, name one of his own party to the coveted seat. A to checkmate this enterprisscheme on the part of Republicans is outlined the Springfield correspondent of the Chicago News. He says: "There are several members of both Houses and of both parties who do not propose to let out the job of making a Senator to any one. They want to do it themselves. That is what they came here for, and they have but little busine sin the Legislature besides that. While there can be a deal of talk on the part of the Reaffairs of the Republican party more than at | publicans about fighting off the matter until any time before. It is not true that his old | adjournment to day, and many of them

can defeat the best sceme they can devise, serted and bestrayed him. They regard and this happens to be a Legislature which seems to have a great many members who are ready to furnish that one vote. It is very seldom that one man's vote can make a United States Senator. But this is an occasion when it will, and the members do not need to see the statement in print to know it, There may be a great deal of filibustering and much delay in naming a Senator, but that this session will find one there is scarce-

ly a doubt." The fight is an interesting one, and the country will watch its progress with much interest. It is to be hoped that the new Sepator will be a Democrat, His vote in the United States Senate instead of Mr. Logan's will not only take one from the Republican side, but increase that of the Democratic by one-thus equalling two. In two years more we hope to send a Damocrat instead of Mr. Harrison to the Senate. And thus gradually we may look hopefully to the time when not only the lower. but the upper House of Congress may be reliably Democratic.

JIM KEENE'S DOWNFALL.

It seems that Jim Keene's latest attempts

to recover himself and his declining for-

tunes were failures. He has dropped com-

pletely out of the financial world, and has no more influence in Wall street than the commonest class of curb stone brokers. The study of his somewhat brilliant career would be quite advantageous to a large class of "high-flyers," a new crop of which seems to be continually coming Wall Street attracts them from all portions of the United States, and occasionally from foreign lands-attracts them long enough to singe their wings, and finally burn them to the death. Keene went to New York with \$3,000,000 in his pockets, and at one time was worth nearly \$15,000,000. This made him bold. A special correspondent gives his Wall street she knew what she was doing when she shot | history in a nut shell. It is instructive to Rossa. From her accent it is surmised that | young adventurers in the same line. The correspondent says: "The riff-raff, and the hangers on, and the adventurers of the street fastened on to him, flattered him, told him his mission in life and his duty toward mankind was to break Jay Gould, and offered their advice and influence. Keene made money fast as long as prices advanced. He bought with great freedom and courage, and his name was in everyone's mouth. But when the tide turned Keene was loaded. He did not have the sagacity and celerity of Gould, who has a knack of turning even misfortune to good account, but kept on getting in deeper and deeper until the inevitable rapped at his door and he found he had lost all. Keene's error seems to have been the error common to beginners in Wall street. He wanted to trade all the time. The coolheaded operator waits until the market suits him. Three or four times every year all hands in the street agree that stocks are very low. There has been a flurry, and prices have gone down 10 or 20 per cent,: they are sure to react within a comparatively short time. Then it is that the prudent man comes to the front with his cash. But the man who goes down into the street every day and buys or sells for a short turn feels as though he must do something every day, and that kind of trading never fails to wreck the longest purse. Keene was always in the market, and he was always buying. The sharp set of fellows manipulated Danver and Rio who Grande up to 110 or thereabouts, sold a great lot of stock to Keene, and he was compelled to take more to hold the uprise against their raids when they had sold it short. He never was cunning enough to conceal his operations, and the sharks from the street marked him from the first. He was indiscreet enough to quarrel with Jay Gould and to threaten him, and Gould thereafter did not count him as a friend. It is very much better for a young Wall street man to have Gould's friendship than his enmity. And so Keene floundered until his money was

The men who succeed in Wall street are very few. Keene's history may be read with profit: It is the history of hundreds.

REVENUE COLLECTOR.

The friends of W. L. Berryman, of Tipton Ind., think that he will make a satisfactory collector of revenue, and are pushing him for that position in the Eleventh District. The Tipton Times savs:

Several weeks ago Mr. Berryman consented to be a candidate, and since that time has met with considerable success, his petition being signed by in fact he has as strong a petition as can be for-

warded to Washington. During his canvass he has endeavored to be very quiet, and, by his own request, has avoided all newspaper notoriety. Every unbiased Deme-cratic politician in the State says without hesitancy that Mr. Berryman is entitled to the appointment, as he is centrally located in a city hat has good railroad communication. Besides Tipton County always gives a large Democratic majority, and has never had a State office or a

lovernment appointment. Mr. Berryman has been a citizen of Tipton for several years, during which time he has conducted a large and successful business. He gives employment to several laborers: has been quaritable to the poor, and has given liberally to societies. He is a good citizen, of high moral standing, and is esteemed by all who know him. Mr. Berryman is in every way worthy of the po-

sition to which he aspires, as he has an experienced qualification. He is over forty-five years of age, and cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglass. and since that time has never falled to vote and work for Democratic Presidential candidates. Inasmuch as Tipton County siways gives a large mocratic majority, never fails to send a Repre enistive to aid in the election of a Democratic nited States Senator, and has never had a State office or a Government appointment, we appeal to the Democracy and ask if she should not be recognized by bestowing this favor upon Mr. Berryman, who is in every way qualified to discharge the

duties of that office. MR HENDRICKS was evidently not expected in Albany Friday night at the late hour he arrived there. The New York Herald gives

the following among the depot incidents: "Dat ar can't be Hendricks," said a colored por-er. "Who ebber heerd tell of de Vice President coming to town at dis hour of de night. Why Schuyers Scolfax or William A. Wheeler would have had de whole town out to meet 'em' 'Ah! phwat's the matter?" boisterously interrupted an Emerald Isle baggageman. "That's Headricks shure! I d know from the mole on his

heek. He's a Dimocrat; he don't want no sho. Get out, yer spalpeen, bad luck ter yez! Don't et him see yer, or he'll think yez a crow on a rail

### CURRENT NOTE AND COMMENT.

A SCHOOL MISTRESS at Yankee Springs, Barry County, was dismissed because she would not eat fat pork. "Too much style," the people said .- Lansing (Mich.) Republi-

A New York divine boldly declares that "roller skating is a device of the devil." Maybe it is: according to report the devil could not well cultivate ice skating in his own domains,-Cleveland (O.) Herald,

THERE were only five fatal cases of smallpox in Massachusetts last year, the smallest number of any year of which the record is known. The whole number of cases was but nine. This shows the value of official precautions .- Boston Traveller.

A MEDICAL journal informs us that the juice of two lemons taken in water twice a day for a couple of weeks will "clear the system of all humor." From a careful peru sal of Mark Twain's latest story, we infer that that gentleman has been sucking lemons at a pretty lively rate. -St. Louis Globe Demecrat.

THERE is little doubt that the sentiment of the country is in favor of providing for Grant out of the National Treasury. In fact, the country could not very well afford to have it said that the last years of his life were spent in poverty. He has refused aid from his rich friends, and the Republic, therefore, must take care of him. Nearly all the Southern Senators voted for the bill, and it is safe to say that their action meets the approval of their constituents .- Savannah News (Dem.).

GENERAL BUTLER declines to express any opinion on the question of whether it is or is not right to use dynamite for purposes of promiscuous murder. He says it is a debatable question. If it is, we wish he would debate it and take the affirmative side, because about everybody else seems to have taken the negative, and the General is never so entertaining as when he undertakes to show that the overwhelming majority of mankind are teetotally in the wrong .- Boston

THE idea of dictating to the President of the United States what he may or may not set before his guests is such an admirable one that it ought long ago to have suggested the necessity of regulating the Presidential habits in other respects than those of eating and drinking. The anti-tobacco people ought to forbid Mr. Cleveland to allow the introduction of tobacco in any form into the White House. Visitors should be required to surrender their cigars on entering the door, checks, of course, being given for them, so as to enable them to be redeemed: and a capacious vase should be placed in the front hall, in which Western statesmen could deposit their supplies of chewing tobacco. Placards should be hung in every room in the house forbidding visitors to use tobacco cr to strike matches on the wall .-

New York Times. NEAL Dow, when asked what amendments to the temperance laws will be asked of the Maine Legislature, said: "I can't give them to you before they are submitted to the Legislature. But you can say this: We intend to make liquor selling unpleasant and uncomfortable to those engaged in it. The people of the State have adopted a Constitutional amendment by 40,000 majority which says the Legislature shall enact laws for the suppression of liquor-selling, and if the Legislature does not do it it is their responsibility. We shall ask them to do it. ] might also say that we shall ask to have the penalty for the first offense changed to fine and imprisonment instead of fine or imprisonment. And we want those imprisoned for liquor-selling made to work upon the roads in a convict's dress, as the County Commissioners propose to abolish workshops in connection with the jails. A little hard work will be as good for them as anything. We also intend to ask that the punishment for transporting liquor may be increased from a fine of \$50 to \$200."

# FITZ JOHN PORTER.

His Letter to President Arthur.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.- The following is a copy of the letter sent some weeks ago by General Fitz John Porter to President

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 14, 1881. To the President, Washington, D. C:

Six-1 most respectfully and urgently ranew to you my oft repeated appeal to government for jus-

On the 2d of August last you vetoed a bill passed for my relie'. I understand from your message that your action was based upon Attorney General Brewster's opinion concerning the constitutional and legal points in the case I beg your attention to the inclosed paper fur-

nished by Mr. John C. Bullitt, from the generous promptings of his love of justice, without my previous knowledge, certainly not at my requet. It has been concurred in by Mr. Joseph H. Choate and Mr. Anson Maltby, also familiar with the facts and law. It conclusively shows. I think, that the Attorney General has fallen into error. I respectfully ask you to take up the questions discussed by Mr. Bullitt. and, if you concur in his views, to adopt such action in my becalf as you may deem proper under the circumstances There are some constitutional and legal questions connected with the court martial which are not touched by Mr. Bullitt. They are fully treated in reviews by Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Charles O'Conor and Mr. Choate, and are of rec-ord in the proceedings of the Advisory Board. But, for case of reference, I append these documents. Note-I have been unable to secure the documents except as bound in Vol. 1, of the proceedings of the Advisory Board, as published by the

Mr. Choate's argument In consideration of the arguments contained in this paper and of my apprehension that the views of Mr. Johnson and Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Choite may not have been brought especially to your notice, I venture to beg your further attention to the

Your veto message says: "I have already, in the exercise of the pardoning power with which the President is vested, remitted the containing penalty that made it impossible for Fitz John Porter to hold an office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States. But I am unwilling to give my sanction to any legislation which shall practically annul and set at naught the solemn and deliberate conclusions of the tribunal by which he was convicted, and of the President by whom its proceedings were examined and approved "

Permit me to inform you that in August, 1863. Mr. Edward Everett, Mr. Robert C. Winthrop and other gentlemen sizned an appeal to President Lincoln for a reopening of my case. This was after Mr. Everett had studied the record and con. ferred with the President for that purpose. Again in 1864 President Lincoln expressed his willingness to reopen the case and his belief that I was the victim of circumstances. This will be seen in Governor Newell's letter of 1870 to Governor Randolph, and again in 1873 in his testimony before

the Advisory Board. I appreciate your action in annulling that part of the Court Martial sentence which made it impossible for me hold office under the Government, and I have taken the liberty of quoting from your message only for the purpose of explanation. I know that the effect of the con clusions of the tribunal by which I was convicted can not be set at naught. The past is irrevocable No humam power can remove or mitigate the suf fering unjustly imposed upon me, and which I have endured for more than twenty years. I ask you to deal with the present, not with the past. The effect of the sentence of the Court Martial is a present and continuing one. It continues as long as I am kept out of the profession in which was bred, and from which, as is fully shown by facts that have come to light since my trial, I was wrongfully ejected. Acting upon your own sense of duty and justice you have removed that part of the continuing sentence which disqualified me for restoration to the army. It is in your power to terminate the further force of that continuing sentence by appointing and nominating me to the Senate for restoration to the army, to which I am made eligible by the action you have already voluntarily taken. The law provides for just such cases as mine, and there are many precedents, with which I need not trouble you in this brief appeal. The set of July 20, 1868, provides: "No officer in the army of the United States who has been or shall hereafter be cashiered or dismissed from the service by sentence of a general court martial, formally approved by the proper authority, shall ever be restored to the military service except by a re-appointment, confirmed by the Senate of the

You had objections to the special course of action prescribed in the vetoed bill. If you continue to adhere to the views expressed in your message, may I not indulge the hope that under the general act of 1868, just cited, you will, in the exercise of your constitutional power, reappoint and nominate me to a suitable vacancy which may exist or may occur in the army? If believe that course not your power, respectfully ask you by special message to refer my case to Congress, with the suggestion that the recommendation of the Advisory Board be carried out by such action as in their wisdom shall seem exdient and just.

inited States.

This appeal to you is prompted by a deep sense of the wrong and injustice done me, and of my right to receive the utmost measure of vindication that can be accorded to me. I have made appeal for redress continuously, from time to time, in every form that seemed open to me, and I now adopt this as the only one in which I can present it at the present time.

Conscious of my innocence, and of the justice and righteousness of my case, I would respect fully but earnestly appeal to you to take such action as can now be had for the purpose of restoring me to the position of which I was so unjustly and cruelly deprived. Very respectfully yours,
Fitz John Porter,

### THE LONDON TOWER EXPLOSION. Concluded from First Page.

dynamite in his possession under circamstances warranting a reasonable that he intended to for illegal purposes. The Crown if it could prove beyond all doubt that Canningham was the criminal who actually caused the explosion in the Tower had the right to have the charge as made against the prisoner withdrawn, and have him tried instead for high treason for attempting to destroy and for destroying the Queen's arsenal and military stores. The solicitor ended his address by stating that he hoped to be able, upon some future occasion, to produce evidence to show one of the worst effects of the panic produced by the recent outrages was it caused so many employes to play right into the hands of the dynamiters Some firms in London, others in Leeds, and others again in Sheffield were dismissing all their Irish employes, it being a fact that detectives were employed to watch establishments wherein a large number of persons of Irish birth were employed, proved so irritating to the owners of the concerns subjected to such disagreeable espionage, that to escape from it they naturally resorted to the only means of relief at their command, the wholesale discharge of their Irish employes. One of the largest publishing houses in London, on Saturday last, dismissed every person of Irish birth. At the conclusion of Poland's address, Dr. Dupre, advisor of Government

on chemical subjects, took the witness stand. He testified he had examined detonater found in Cunningham's baggage. It was a copper tube, stamped with an eagle, and contained eleven and a balf grains of a mixture composed of chloride of patassium and fulminate of mercury. A fuse had apparently been fixed to the detonater, as a bole

in the tube indicated some such attachment. Previous to the remanding of the prisoner. in answer to a request for a privilege of an interview with Cunningham, made by Quilliam, one of the counsel for the defense, Judge Ingham replied nobedy would be allowed to see or converse with the prisoner without a special permit from Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Home Secretary.

By the time the examination was concluded the crowd that pressed around the building numbered many thousands. The adjoining housetops and every window in the neighborhood were crowded with people curious to catch a glimpse of Cuaning ham. During the progress of the van which conveyed the prisoner back to Clerkenwell Prison, the streets along the route were lined with files of special police and fairly swarmed with detectives.

# NATIONAL MATTERS.

Various Transactions of National Import.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-The Secretary of War has transmitted to Congress a statement showing the number of militiamen. organized an unorganized, in the different States of the Union. The total number of commissioned officers in the organized militia service is 7,311; non-commissioned officers, privates, etc., 83,979. The total number of unorganized militiamen (or men unavailable for military duty) is 6,589,506. New York ranks first in the number of organized militiamen, with 11,686 men: Pennsylvania second, 8,380; Florida third, 7,283 and Ohio fourth, 5.843. In Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Oregon there is no organized militia service.

The bill introduced by Mr. Holman to-day to protect the purity of the ballot provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to give any of his property, real or personal, to be used directly or indirectly in securing a vote or appointment for any office under the Government. A violation of this to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 and imprisonment not exceeding one year. The bill further provides that every person here-after elected or appointed to fill any office under the United States shall take and subecribe to the following oath:

"I, --- do solemniy swear (or affirm) I have not, directly nor indirectly, given, promised, advanced nor paid any money, or given or conveyed any other article of value to any person or persons to assist, aid or procure my election or ap-

pointment." Representative Cox, of New York, to-day introduced a joint resolution which provides for the abolishment of the office of Superintendent of the Tenth Census on the passage of the act. The resolution further provides | in the above named gentleman's saloon, that the unfinished work of the census shall be completed in a Census Division, to be created in the Interior Department, nuder the supervision of the chief clerk and eight as-

The bill to extend the benefits of the signal service to the tarmers of the United States provides for an appropriation of \$100,-000 for telegraphing the chief signal officer the changes in temperature from the signal offices designated by him, this intelligence to be sent to the various offices, over which flag signals announcing changes are

The House Finally Adjourns. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3-The House has been in session all night, and Mr. Collins,

to be placed.

who has charge of the Bankrupt bill, says he will carry on the fight until humanity compels him to succumb. All attempts to adjourn were voted down. At 2:10, by a vote of 73 to 67, the House adjourned.

The second of th

Competition in the "Army" Business. AKBON, O., Feb. 2.—The gospel temperance army was organized here by salvation army captains who have left the army because an order has gone out from London headquarters that only persons by English birth shall be commissioned as officers. After a campaign of three weeks here, the new army will move on to Toledo and other cities.

The Cisco Statement.

WALL STREET, Feb. 2.-The schedule of John J. Cisco & Son shows: Debts and liabilities, \$2,987,000; nominal assets, \$3,-294,000; and actual assets, \$2,467,000. The actual value of the sasets of John J. Cisco & Son will be largely increased by the realization of the true value of the securities.

#### INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8. For Tennessee and Ohio Valley-Warmer fair weather, south to west winds. For Upper Lake Region-Fair weather, preceded

### AMUSEMENTS.

By reason of the delayed train from Louis-

ville last evening having on board the tenor

by light local snows, rising temperature: winds

FORD'S OPERA COMPANY.

generally southwest to northwest.

of the Ford Company an otherwise admirable performance of Balfe's masterpiece. "Bohemian Girl," was marred almost beyond recognition. The stupidity that permitted one of the principals, Mr. Thomas Christy, who was cast as "Thaddeus," to remain over in Louisville for the evening train proved disastrous. It was a remarkable audience as to size and also as to good nature, as the long waits at the start and batween the first and second acts, as well as the stage confusion and cold-blooded murdering of parts substituted in these acts. was provocation enough to have ruffled any audience of ordinary good behavior. The popularity of this opera, whose dangered. As to the capacity of this organization the score thoroughly tested it and revealed its weak points. No stricture can lie against Mrs. Seguin, whose capabilities are always adequate to anything she undertakes. Of course she was the principal attraction, cast as the "Gipsy Queen," a role that seemingly must have been written to suit the wonderful pathos, passion and ser sibility of her ripe and mellow contralto voice. Just in the zenith of her power, she unites to her magnificent yocal organs, perfectly trained in all the mastery of art, the talent of a superb actress. Her singing gives universal pleasure, and if the character of "Arline" was wholly emasculated the "Gipsy Queen" of Mrs. Seguin would necessarily fill the hiatus, so fully does she comprehend the character of the sad "Oneen" she personates, giving it with a tragic force and yet with the utmost simplicity. Of the solos the most effective was the plaintive song, "Bliss Forever Past." Every one was thrilled by its passionate expression. She was enthusiastically applauded and redemanded.

The "Thaddens" of Mr. Christy, who appeared only in the second and third acts, for the reason given above, is not an ideal one or such as the author contemplated, yet barring a slight exaggeration it was acceptably given. He is quite a young man, possessing a moderately strong, fresh, sympathetic tenor voice, with evidently a good future.

His "Fair Land of Poland," was spirited and sung in fair style. The role of "Count Arnheim"-the part that Campbell used to render with such touching pathos and pictorial splendorwas fairly given by Mr. Norcross, who has a powerful bass voice of good quality. Miss Lulu Evans as "Arline" created a impression, although the score occasionally made exacting demands which upon her voice, sweet but of limited compass. She acted prettily and vivaciously from first to last. Her song, "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls," was a graceful and fascinating effort, the audience giving her an enthusiastic encore. The veteran buffo Peakes in the first act was a substitute as 'Thaddeus," and in the second and third acts he took the roll of 'Devil's Hoof." He gave this picturesque bandit all the scollops and fanciful freaks for which he is noted. While on the stage he kept the audience convulsed with laughter. Lesser parts were generally capably assumed. The chorus, though not large, is

fairly effective, and as much may be said of

the orchestration. To-night "Nell Gywnne."

"SEA OF ICE" AT ENGLISH'S OPERA HOUSE, Miss Kate Claxton and her excellent company opened last night at English's to a oig house. The simple announcement that Miss Clarton and Mr. C. A. Stevenson, supported by their own company, was enough to crowd the lobby with people anxious to get good seats. Miss Claxton's "Organita" was one of the best pieces of acting we have seen for a long time. She is justly termed a star. She is the same favorite in "The Sea of Ice" as in the "Two Orphans." Mr. Stevenson, as "Del Monte," acts the part with power, and makes the audience feel that he is in reality the villain that the author of the play intended, fearless, bold and determined to have his desire for gold satisfied no matter how many lives it costs. The scene between him and Miss Clarton when she denounces him is thrilling, still he shows the same determination to conquer, and prefers death rather than be conquered. The piece is beautifully mounted. The ship scene, the ice scene and the beautiful Mexican forest make one almost feel they were away from the cold North enjoying the sammer of Mexico. The other members of the company are all good, not one among them but fills their part to perfection. The "Sea of Ice" will be repeated to-night, Wednesday matinee and Wednesday night, benefit of Emmet Guards.

Malicious Trespass.

Joe Butch and Jerry Haiey, two hoodlums, were arrested last night on a charge of malicious trespass. On Sunday afternoon the father-in-law of George Lutz was sitting which is situated on the corner of High and Wyoming streets, awaiting the return of his son-in-law, who had gone out somewhere, when somebody rapped on the back door. The old man, thinking his relative had returned, go up and unlocked the door. Seeing two men outside he was about to shut it, but before he could do so both walked in and began helping themselves to the beer and liquor. After satisfying their thirst the toughs began to destroy the furniture and gas fixtures. They finally left, however, leaving the saloon in a disordered condition. It appears that Lutz knew his men, for he swore out warrants for Butch and Haley early yesterday morning. The arrest was made by Patrolmen Hines and Ronacker.